

ISSN. 0027-6006

\$2.00

*Numismatic  
Association of  
Southern  
California*



**THE N.A.S.C.  
QUARTERLY**

**SUMMER 1982**

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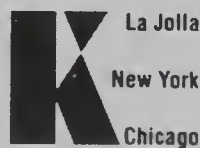
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# THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the  
Numismatic Association of Southern California

Year XXIV

Summer 1982

No. 2

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Contributions and news items submitted for publication should be directed to the Editor — P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647.

Published Quarterly — Distributed to all members of the Association. Annual subscription rate for members is \$7.00. Single copy price \$2.00. Published by The Numismatic Association of Southern California, P.O. Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622. Second class postage paid at Buena Park, CA. Additional entry authorized at Los Angeles, CA.





## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

### *WELCOME TO OUR NEW EDITOR!*

This issue of our Quarterly introduces our new editor, Gary Beedon. For the past two years, Austin Ryer has been in charge of our publication. Under his very capable and excellent leadership, our journal has grown dramatically in stature and prestige. In recognition of this, a motion introduced by Murray Singer was passed unanimously at the March board meeting praising Mr. Ryer for a job well done. Now, with great pride and confidence that he'll carry on the very high standards of our past editors, we welcome Gary and pledge him our full support.

Speaking of the March board meeting, your association voted to again aid member clubs by sponsoring another gold coin drawing. Even though last year's event lost a little over a thousand dollars, the obvious benefits to our clubs make the money spent well worth it. The N.A.S.C. truly provides direct assistance to coin clubs. At a recent meeting of a club in the east San Gabriel Valley, almost \$200 was added to the treasury as a result of the gold drawing. The program consisted of a N.A.S.C. slide program and a junior member was presented several trophies for his exhibiting efforts at our recent convention.

As president, I'm delighted to have Ray Reinoehl head this year's gold program. Ray tells me the committee has met and the tickets are being printed. It is our hope that an early distribution of tickets will aid clubs in planning their ticket sales. Therefore, we plan to distribute the tickets at the June 27th board meeting.

I recently attended the California State Numismatic Association's convention in San Francisco. The N.A.S.C. was publicly thanked for sponsoring the junior numismatists to the C.S.N.A. symposium in Fullerton on March 13th. I also had the opportunity of announcing our plans for the coming year, inviting all our Northern California friends to attend. I sat with Tom Miller, Superintendent of the San Francisco Assay Office (U.S. Mint) at the banquet and talked about the forthcoming Washington Commemorative half dollar, cents struck with the new zinc alloy and no mint marks, the large supply of Susan B. Anthonys on hand and many more interesting stories about this facility.

Speaking of George Washington, did you know he was the only president unanimously elected having received 69 of the 69 electoral votes cast, was the only president not to live in Washington and was the only president who was inaugurated in two cities (New York, April 30, 1789 and Philadelphia, March 4, 1793)?

Thomas F. Fitzgerald

## GREETINGS:

### The Quarterly

### Wants

### You!



As the new Editor of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly, I would like to say *GREETINGS* to all of our members and readers. Two years ago I would have never guessed that I would one day have the responsibility of publishing our Numismatic Journal. From past experience, working with the Quarterly staff, I have found that it takes a lot of time and effort from many people to come up with a final issue of a Quarterly.

This year I am fortunate to have the support and assistance from the following people: Lorna Lebold, Thomas Fitzgerald, Austin Ryer, Jr., Frank Wask and my wife, Mary. I would like to add a name or two to this list.

Feature writers as well as article writers make up a very important part of our Quarterly. Without them our journal would be just another publication. *THE QUARTERLY WANTS YOU!* We honestly need one or more members who will take the time and write a regular feature on topics such as: U.S. Coins, Foreign Coins, Coins of Mexico, New Issues or whatever.

### NEW N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTOR PLAQUE

The N.A.S.C. Quarterly is proud to announce a new plaque to be given to eligible contributors of one or more original articles printed in the Quarterly. This new presentation will in no way affect the outcome of the *Karl Brainard Literary Awards* for the three best original articles published in the N.A.S.C. Quarterly each year. It will not affect the new *George Bennett Memorial Literary Award* for the best original article on ancients. See details elsewhere in this issue.

Starting with the past Spring 1982 edition, every writer of an original article meeting basic requirements stated below will be eligible, on a year-to-year basis, for a beautiful engraved plaque. It measures approximately 5" x 7" and contains a copper or bronze medal struck with the N.A.S.C. logo.

Present plans are to have the new contributor plaques presented to respective writers at the Convention banquet next year.

Basic requirements for the N.A.S.C. Quarterly contributor plaque:

1. Two pages or more as printed in the Quarterly. Page count is exclusive of pictures and drawings, etc.
2. Article must be an original and not be previously published in part or whole.
3. There is a limit of one contributor plaque per person per year.

Note: This is the same plaque which will be presented to the N.A.S.C. Quarterly members for their significant contributions on a yearly basis. Because the Editor of the Quarterly makes the final decisions on this presentation, he is therefore not eligible.



## CORRESPONDING

## SECRETARY'S

## REPORT

### NEW MEMBERS

NUMBER	NAME	SPONSOR
2480	Evalene Pulati	William O. Wisslead
2481	Dennis Martin (Jr.)	Phyllis Duncan
2482	Ralph Downey	Ray Reinoehl
2483	Millie Fowers	Harold Katzman
2484	Louis Doxtator	Evelyn Sadler
2485	William F. Jabs	Lorna R. Lebold
2486	Louis H. Lewry	Lorna R. Lebold
2487	John C. Riesz	Lorna R. Lebold
2488	Eugene H. Zimmerman	Lorna R. Lebold
2489	Awanda Ayers	G. A. Ayers
2490	John Bergman	Lorna R. Lebold
2491	Jean Miller	Cera Schymos
2492	Santa Ana Coin Club	William O. Wisslead
2493	Michael Woo	Lorna R. Lebold
2494	Doug Winkler (Jr.)	Jerry Rochelo
2495	Robert Baker	Lorna R. Lebold
2496	Douglas DeRome	Lorna R. Lebold

### DECEASED MEMBER

SM 304 Henry Cutting

Welcome to our new members. We are pleased to have you as members of the NASC.

Second — dues notices have been sent out. Anyone who has not renewed his membership by July 1, 1982 will be dropped. Apparently, some of you did not receive the original notice which was sent last October. It seems that the gremlins in the postal system are at it again.

If anyone knows these lost souls, please have them send me a current address.

### REGULAR MEMBERS (RM)

Cissna, Raymond	Doering, David	Hayward, Leland
Cruikshank, Victor	Filpi, Vince	Struzan, John

### SUSTAINING MEMBERS (SM)

Beymer, Jack	Gregor, John	Lowe, John
Conrad, Dennis	Hall, William	Marcus, Richard
Deeds, Steve	Hastey, Raymond	Meyer, Earl G.
Grayson, Carlton	Lambert, Benjamin	Moskowitz, Jerry
	Lissauer, Murray	Williamnorg, Catherine

Respectfully submitted,

*Lorna R. Lebold*





Brian Kotoff

## COLLECTOR PROFILES

by

Lorna Lebold



Mike Carlin

Whittier Coin Club is very proud of two junior members who were nominated for the 1982 Junior Achievement Award. These young men have attended school together since the fourth grade and are sophomores at La Serna High School in Whittier. While their activities and interests are similar, each brings his own distinct talents and personality to the hobby.

### BRIAN KOTOFF

With an interest in U.S. coins, Brian began collecting five years ago. He joined the Whittier Coin Club in February 1981 and has not missed a meeting since. In November, he and Mike Carlin were co-winners of a special contest conducted by the club for juniors only. It ran for five months and points were given for attendance, interest in numismatics, behavior and attitude, exhibiting and helping. Brian displayed some of his coins at each meeting and gave a talk on each one. He also scored well in the other categories, competing with seven other juniors. He and Mike each received a copy of Q. David Bowers' book, *Adventures in Rare Coins*, for having identical top scores.

Brian's interest in how a coin club operates resulted in an invitation to attend a board meeting where he listened, asked questions and offered viewpoints as a junior member of the club. Brian became a regular participant in these meetings and was elected in November to serve on the Board.

The November meeting was in the hands of the juniors and Brian conducted the program. He selected a slide presentation on "Counterfeit Detection in Cents and Nickels".

At the Fall Long Beach Coin Show, he gave a talk at the Junior Forum on, "How I Started Collecting." He also worked as a dealer at the junior bourse table, which is only to the young collector. He served in the same capacity at the NASC show last January. He also attended and participated in the NASC Club Workshop, leaving a favorable impression on all who were there.

"Kotoff's Coins" may one day be a sign over a dealer's booth at an NASC show.

Brian aspires to be a dealer and with his unusual talent for grading coins along with a deep interest in the research and knowledge of numismatics, we can look to the years ahead with confidence.

## MIKE CARLIN

At the NASC show last January, the Junior Bourse Table was a very busy place. One reason perhaps was that Mike Carlin was a dealer. At 15 years of age and a collector for three years, he knew how to relate to the young numismatists. He knew what they needed to get a good start and how much they could afford. Business was brisk and by closing time, they had realized a profit of \$50.00. This money will help fund junior activities through the NASC.

Mike's particular numismatic interest is in the following U.S. coins: cents, nickels and dimes. His involvement with the contest for juniors was enthusiastic in all areas. Each month he put together a display and described it to the group. He was a proud co-winner along with Brian and received his own copy of Bowers' book.

Mike has a perfect attendance record for the club meetings and board meetings. He brings the junior's perspective to the matters at hand and speaks well on their behalf.

He shared his story on collecting with other juniors at Long Beach as well as working the junior bourse table. At the NASC Club Workshop he won a subscription to Coin World. When Whittier turned its meeting over to the juniors, it was Mike who acted as president and conducted the meeting.

Mike enjoys telling his friends about numismatics, exchanging information and trading coins. His research includes carefully going over auction catalogs. He is considered an *excellent* grader, matching even the most avid collector.

As an elected member of the Whittier Board, Mike will have an even greater opportunity to be an asset to the club. The future of numismatics is in good hands with young men like Mike Carlin.

---

## DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

The cutoff date for the Fall issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly is  
**AUGUST 1, 1982**

Members and non-members alike are encouraged to write and submit numismatic related articles for publication. Give it a try!

## THE N.A.S.C. LOWERS AD DIRECTORY RATES!

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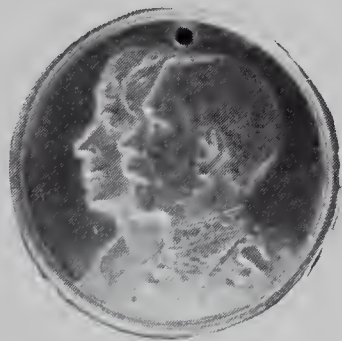


## MEDALLIC PORTRAITS OF A QUEEN

by Hedley Betts

The *R.M.S. Queen Mary* was the largest and most luxurious ship of her time. While she was being built, in Scotland, during the depressed years of the early thirties, she was a symbol of hope. In service she became a source of British pride. She was launched, with her interior still to be fitted, on September 26, 1934, by Queen Mary, wife of George V. Although it was a wet day, a crowd of a quarter of a million was there to cheer her as she slipped into the water. Two years later, when she was ready to leave the Clyde, a crowd of one million gathered to wish her well.

For most of her working life she plied the seas between the Old World and the New World. Her most distinguished years were those of the war, during which she was fitted as a troop carrier. The Germans considered her a prime target and offered a substantial reward to the crew of any U-boat to sink her, but the *Queen* was fast enough to outmaneuver any difficulty, and thus escaped the war unharmed and was able to resume normal passenger services after another refit. At the end of her illustrious career, *The Queen Mary* escaped the welder's torch and retired, with dignity, to her present location in Long Beach, California where today she plays host to visitors from all over the world.



Medals commemorate the beginning and end of the *Queen Mary's* seagoing life. The first medal to depict her was struck for her launching. The king and queen are shown on the obverse and the ship on the reverse. In the exergue, below the ship, is the number 554. This was the yard number of the *Queen* before she received a name. An interesting untrue story has often been related as to how the ship received her name. The *Assitania*, *Mauretania*, *Britannia*, and others in the Cunard fleet had names ending in "ania". It had generally been supposed that their newest ship would be named according to this tradition, possibly to be called *Victoria*. According to the story, King George V inquired about the progress being made on the ship. He was told that all was well and that with royal permission it would be named after "the most illustrious woman ever to have sat on the British throne." The King took this to be a reference to his wife and agreed to seek her consent. In reality, there was a more mundane explanation for the ship's departure. Cunard had recently merged with another shipping line and sought to find a name agreeable to both parties. *Queen Mary* was suggested and accepted.



The British were so proud of their new ship that the *Queen Mary* was afforded a rare honor in medallionic form. The Royal Mint, which rarely produced medals, struck a large bronze medal to commemorate the commissioning of the ship. On its obverse, the ship is shown at full steam with two dolphins playing in its wake. On the reverse, a view of some of New York's skyscrapers is seen through an arch. In the lower part of the arch is a shield with the arms of Cunard White Star Limited (the British Lion holding a globe in its paws and a star). To the left of the arch is a shield showing the arms of New York, and to the right, a shield with the arms of Southampton.

The arrival of the *Queen Mary* at Long Beach is commemorated on a medal that shows The Stateliest Ship in Being on one side, and on the other the R.M.S. emblem, a globe with the U.S. and British flags, and an inscription: MAIDEN VOYAGE MAY 27 1936 – ARRIVED LONG BEACH DECEMBER 6 1967. 1001 ROUNDTrips ON THE ATLANTIC. WAR SERVICE MARCH 1940 – SEPTEMBER 1946 – TRANSPORTED 810,730 MILITARY PERSONNEL.





# MERCHANT & PATRIOTIC TOKENS OF THE U.S. CIVIL WAR by Ronn Fern

From a numismatic point of view, the period of the Civil War resulted in many innovative changes in the currency system. It was also during this period of time that many different types of emergency specie also surfaced. No such short period in our nation's history has been responsible for such drastic changes in our monetary system. The first official government greenbacks as well as the extensive series of fractional currency (shinplasters) were issued during the War. The paper money of today is an essential part of our everyday life. It is difficult to believe that it is just a little over 100 years old. Towards the end of the War, the two cent pieces were issued, as well as the first use of the now familiar motto *In God We Trust*. The first Bronze Indian head cents were issued as patterns in 1863 and achieved general circulation in 1864. All these sweeping changes have had a lasting effect on our monetary system.

Coins other than copper and the copper-nickel coins had gradually disappeared from circulation, due in part to the hoarding activity of the people, who had anticipated a possible increase in the value of metals. Paper money was only accepted at a discount. As the silver and the nickel coins gradually disappeared, copper coins took their place and were accepted in trade even in large quantities. These coins were often tied in bundles of 25, 50, and 100, and were generally accepted even where the purchase was large. It is stated that one New York department store had such a quantity of cents stored on one floor that the floor collapsed.

During the early part of 1862, as the use of cents as the only means of exchange increased, they acquired a scarcity value. In order to offset this, the government minting of these coins increased. The mints could not keep up with the demand. Strange as it may seem, it was not an unusual sight to find people waiting for hours outside the Philadelphia mint to receive their quota of five dollars in newly coined one-cent pieces. One can imagine the chaos that was created in the conducting of everyday business. There was no way to make change and the merchants were forced to resort to some means of promoting a method of exchange. The first attempt at making change was the use of ordinary U.S. postage stamps. Due to their flimsy nature, the stamps had a very short circulation life. As an improvement to the problem of poor circulation life, the merchants issued small envelopes, usually with some type of advertisement on them. These envelopes help to protect the stamps so they would last longer. In 1862, J. Gault patented a novel brass encasing for the stamps, with a mica cover so that the stamps could readily be seen. These encased postage stamps, manufactured by the Scovill Manufacturing Co., in Waterbury, Connecticut, had the merchants' advertisement on the inside and contained a stamp from one to ninety cents in value. The short coming of the encased postage stamp was the cost of the cover, which often exceeded the value of the stamp it contained.

In addition, various forms of fractional, privately issued paper currency appeared, but because it had so little intrinsic value, it did not meet wide acceptance. Cardboard tokens were also circulated.

During the early part of the Civil War period, the above circumstances brought about the use of one of the most interesting of our series of coins – the Civil War token and merchants' cards. In the fall of 1862 some bright tradesman thought of a plan of issuing his own medium of exchange, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, the first of these coins, the



tradesman's coins, otherwise known as merchant's cards, appeared. These coins provided a means of advertising as well as a medium of exchange.

In the Spring of 1863, New York following the example set earlier in Ohio, struck tokens for Lindenmueller, a saloon keeper. About one million of these tokens were struck. A little later, W.H. Bridgens, the die-cutter whose name appears on a number of the pieces, issued the now famous Knickerbocker currency, also struck in large quantities. The striking of these pieces spread throughout the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

The Civil War die-sinkers can be placed in two categories: (1) the class of engravers which still persisted in making their dies the size of the large U.S. copper cent, which was discontinued in 1857, and (2) the group that adhered to making these tokens the size of the contemporary cents. The first group of engravers were invariably of German descent. Die-sinkers who followed the *Old World* concepts included: Kleinsteuber of Milwaukee, Roloff of New York (designer of the Lindenmueller card), and Lang of Worcester, Massachusetts.



There are two distinct types of tokens issued, the Patriotic and the Storecard. The Patriotic series, mainly issued in and around New York, had patriotic slogans on the tokens but bore no merchants' advertisements. Many of the pieces were in general imitation of the Indian cent then currently popular. This series contains over 1500 varieties. Other symbols found on the Patriotic series include famous people of the period like General McClelland, President Lincoln, as well as past President Washington and Ben Franklin. It was normal for a token of the Patriotic series to have a slogan on its' opposite side. Some examples include: *Union For Ever*, *The Flag of Our Union*, *Army and Navy*, and *Peace For Ever*.

The Storecard or Tradesmen's tokens make up the other series. These tokens had the merchant's name and advertisement on one side, and occasionally on the other, some sort of symbol of his trade. Merchant's tokens often had hats, stoves, watches, saddles, and yes, on one, even a set of dentures advertising the dentist's trade. Businessmen from all walks of life issued these interesting cards. There were Butchers, Bakers, Candlestick Makers, Brewers, Coin and Rag Dealers, plus numerous other occupations to be found on the tokens. Nearly 1500 merchants from 23 states issued well over 8500 different varieties of Storecard tokens. Close to 300 towns, mostly in the North, along with a few issues of the border states make up this series.

Of the 23 states issuing the tokens, 17 were from the North, 2 from the South, while the remaining ones were from the border states. The tokens from the North are the most

mon, with a few exceptions. The most prolific state to issue tokens was Ohio, with 4 towns and close to 3000 varieties. On the other hand, states like Kansas and New Hampshire had only one issuing merchant. All in all, not less than 25,000,000 tokens were struck and put into circulation, which was more than enough to satisfy the coin-craved public.

There are a few tokens that fail to fall into the distinct categories of the Patriotic or Storecard series. These tokens generally did not have a Patriotic slogan and were used by those die-sinkers with sympathies towards the South. One such token had the head of a woman in the center, surrounded by a wreath with the words "Horrors of War Brought On By Peace".

The early collectors of Civil War tokens, during and immediately succeeding the war, wanted rare varieties for their collections. Since the pieces were not of an official issue in the first place, various collectors caused to be made many varieties of these tokens in metals other than copper; i.e., brass, nickel, German Silver, copper-nickel, white metal, silver and lead. Many of the off-metal variations, however, had to have been struck prior to the striking of the regular copper issues for general circulation as can be shown by the numerous die-breaks. It becomes a difficult task to decide which metals to include in the series, so in their book of Storecard Tokens, the authors decided to list them all. This opinion is shared by many to be the only logical choice. Copper was the metal used the most in striking both the Patriotic and Storecard series of tokens.

In virtually all cases, the off-metal variations found in U.S. Civil War tokens are rare, only a limited number having been struck. In almost all cases, this was less than 20 sets, and often many less. It should be pointed out that although most Patriotic tokens were struck in copper, many of the Tradesmen's cards regularly occur in brass (the Boutwell cards of Troy, New York) or lead (the Hastings cards of New York). In a few cases the tokens were struck over other coins. This may be other Civil War tokens, or in some cases over copper-nickel cents dated from 1857 to 1863 as well as U.S. coins, generally dated in the 1850's. These overstrikes are recognizable by the original impression showing through the second strike, and in the case of the dimes, the piece has a reeded edge. Virtually all the overstrikes are actively sought after by collectors. The theory on tokens found to be struck over other tokens is one of expense. It seems at times that a merchant may have had a die-sinker strike several 1000 tokens of one design for him. After the tokens were struck, the merchant had second thoughts about accepting all of the cards. In the cases where the merchant refused to honor his original order, the die-sinker, in order to save money, more than likely used the tokens over again by re-striking another merchant's name and business.

The amateur collector often has great difficulty distinguishing between the various metals. The best solution is to naturally consult a reputable dealer, but with Civil War tokens, not too many dealers are that knowledgeable. With this in mind, the following may be of some help. Copper pieces generally look like worn Lincoln or Indian Head cents. Brass pieces have a distinct yellow color resembling a tarnished, dirty doorknob. Nickel pieces resemble in shade the wartime silver Jefferson nickel when circulated. German silver often has the shade of circulated silver Jefferson nickels. Copper-nickel has an entirely different specific gravity than copper and closely resembles the copper-nickel cents of 1857 to 1864. White metal is a soft composition of metal that is very light in color and might be said to resemble light colored chrome plating. In addition, a white metal piece, when placed on the fingertip and struck by a harder coin will not give a sharp, lasting ping. The lead and white metal pieces will not



ring, all other metals do. Lead resembles white metal, but is quite dense and is invariably much darker. Some lead pieces have been found to be copper plated. In all cases, the so-called zinc pieces are copper pieces that are zinc washed. This is felt to be an original washing and not done after the war.

The rarity of Civil War Tokens is at best a guess compiled by the many well known collectors of the pieces. Over the years, the token rarities have been refined, and it is not too uncommon to see tokens that were felt to be unique reduced to those that are only scarce. The rarity scale used by the majority of collector/dealers of Civil War Tokens is based on the assumption that about 1,000,000 tokens still exist.

Rarity Scale	Estimated Number In Existence
R-1	Greater than 5,000 (very common)
R-2	2,000 to 5,000
R-3	500 to 2,000
R-4	200 to 500
R-5	75 to 200
R-6	20 to 75
R-7	10 to 20
R-8	5 to 10
R-9	2 to 4
R-10	1 (unique)

The background and history of U.S. Civil War Tokens would not be complete without the mention of the Sutlers and their tokens. Sutlers were merchants who followed the army during its marches and sold provisions, liquor, and the like to the troops. The word *sutler* is thought to be derived from the Dutch *soetelem* meaning *to undertake low offices*. During the war, the term *sutler* became a common word. Every soldier became accustomed to answering two questions – where his regiment was camped and where the sutler had set up his tent or camp.

The sutler was a civilian and his prices were set by the military authorities. Sutlers had very few competitors. Many sutlers had their own paper money and chits. These were marked by the sutler and could be used only at his tent and nowhere else.

One of the more famous Sutlers was James A. Bailey (1847-1906) of the noted circus combination – Banum and Bailey – who served as a sutler's clerk at the front during the war.

Complaints were frequent that a sutlers' prices were too high or the weights inaccurate. The usual charge was five times the worth of an article. Even at this exorbitant rate, the sutlers disposed of their wares in an incredibly short time. The result was that often a sutler would witness a raid on his establishment by an infuriated soldier who was rarely interfered with by superior officers.

There are over 400 known varieties of Sutler Tokens. The majority of the tokens were the size of a small copper cent. The metals these tokens were struck in are copper, bronze, zinc, and copper-nickel. Most of these tokens are considered rare, having rarities of R-7 to R-9. Inscriptions found on the token usually included the sutler's name along with a statement like: One Dollar, 50 Cents in Food, Good for 50 Cents in Sutler's Goods, and Redeemed in Goods to Soldiers Only. The Army Regiment the sutler followed was often found on the tokens he issued. Sutler tokens can be considered



be close relatives to the Merchant Tokens issued during the Civil War. Many of the Civil War tokens struck during and after the War were far from perfect. Part of the explanation for this is the fact that the merchants really weren't interested in what the tokens looked like, only that they served their purpose. The tokens, as it was mentioned earlier, were struck by private die-sinkers. These people did not work for the government, so the standards set forth by our nation's mint did not necessarily hold true here. Some of the more common errors or oddities can be described as little more than lack of good craftsmanship and/or poor quality control. Some of the die-sinkers undoubtedly operated out of their basements, and when you stop to think that the War was often fought close by, it is easier understood why some of the tokens were less than perfect.

A quick definition of the difference between an error or oddity and a variety is in order to help understand the classifications the different tokens can fall into. A variety is what it says, a similar but different obverse or reverse die. An example of this would be those dies designated as the Reverse dies in the 2nd Edition of the Fuld book on U.S. Trade Cards from 1251 to 1263. Each of these dies is very similar in nature, and only through continued observation and research can a novice actually tell the difference. These dies are very similar to the reverse of the U.S. one cent pieces struck during the same period. All of the reverses have the words *Not One Cent* surrounded by some type of wreath. The primary difference between reverse dies 1251 and 1252 is the lettering. Most obvious is the word *Not* which is about one-half the size of the lettering found on 1251. Die 1252 is considered to be a variety of 1251. To help the Civil War Token collector better understand the differences in the reverse dies (those dies that do not contain the merchants' name or type of business), Jack R. Detwiler has developed what he terms a *Die-A-Gram*. It is a sheet form in which all similar reverse dies are pictured, and their distinct and peculiar differences are pointed out. It is much like a family tree, and occasionally a die that is listed as a distinct and separate variety is later found out to be nothing more than a later stage of the same die.

An error or oddity on the other hand can be explained as an actual malfunction of the striking equipment or some defect found in the planchets that the tokens are struck on. Worn dies, filled dies, clashed dies are considered to be minor errors. Errors like double strikes, clips, and off centers are classified as major errors. Often it is difficult to actually determine if the error was made intentionally for that special collection or if it was in fact only a mistake.

Some of the errors are very obvious, others require a trained eye, a glass, and a lot of patience. Some of the more major errors are very much sought after by the more advanced collectors and command very high prices in mail or auction sales. The more one examines Civil War tokens, the more one is led to believe that the perfect pieces are rarer than the ones with errors. Below are listed some of the different types of errors that have been found on U.S. Civil War Tokens and their degree of rarity as has been observed over the last ten years since I've collected them.

Engraving errors are fairly common. Some of these are no doubt a result of a die-cutter working one of those 11 hour days. One of the better known spellings found on some of the Patriotic tokens is: *The Federal Union Must And Shall Be Preserved*. On the reverse die, the word *Be* is spelled *By*. Another famous misspelled word is *Spot*. The error on this die is the spelling *Shoot Him On The Spoot*.

Die-breaks are very common. Apparently the dies were either not heat treated or were used until they literally fell apart. Many tokens will have some evidence of die failure. In the more extreme cases, the die actually breaks away and leaves an unstruck

portion on the token in the form of a blob of metal. This error is called a cud. Some cuds in the Civil War Token series command a higher price than the normal token.

Clips, or incomplete planchets, are one of the more common *major* errors. These are a result of the planchet material not being properly cut during the blanking process. Most clips found on CWT's are small and of the curved type. Large clips and/or straight or ragged clips are rarer.

Off center CWT's, over 15-20%, are very rare. Most of the press equipment had the blanks fed in by hand, or at least in a slow manner. It can be assumed that the majority of those off centers that are over 25% were done on purpose. In the ten years I've collected the pieces, I've seen none over 25% off center.

One of the rarest errors to be found on Civil War tokens is a full brockage. A brockage is a result of a normally struck token failing to eject and sticking to the upper die. When the next token blank is fed into the die chamber, instead of being struck by the obverse or upper die, it is struck by the reverse of the token that is stuck to the upper die. The result is that the token has a normal reverse, but the obverse is an incused mirror image of the reverse. Everything appears backwards and is struck in rather than raised in relief. This error is very much sought after by CWT collectors. Most full brockage pieces carry an R-8 or R-9 rating.

The prices of CWT's are naturally based on supply and demand. Actually, many low rarity tokens are available for quite a bargain. When you take into consideration that a common token has an estimated quantity of somewhere around 5,000, the price compared to an Indian Head cent of the same date is very reasonable. UNC R-1 and R-2 tokens can be purchased for less than \$2,000. An R-8 or R-9 token will run from \$35.00 to \$100.00+ depending on town, merchant and metal composition. This is still a tremendous buy when you think of the fact that an R-8 token has an estimated quantity of 5 to 10 pieces!

Civil War tokens were undoubtedly a source of great relief and convenience, but their irresponsible nature soon attracted the attention of the Federal Government. Director Pollack, of the U.S. Mint, in his 1863 report, said that these coins only contained about 1/5 of a cent worth of copper, a tidy profit for the issuing merchant. It is probably the famous Lindenmueller incident that forced the government to put a halt to the further issuance of tokens. It seems that the 3rd Avenue Railroad had acquired quite a number of his tokens for fares. When he was approached by the railway for redemption, the saloon keeper laughingly refused. As a result, in April, 1864, Congress passed the following bill: Sec. 5, Public Document 53, which reads as follows. "And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall make use of, pass, or cause to be made, issued or passed, any coin, card or token, or device whatsoever, of metal or its compounds intended to pass or be passed for a one cent piece, or a two cent piece, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years." This act was approved April 22, 1864, and it practically stopped the further issuance of these interesting pieces.

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## MAKING A MOVE?? READ ON!

WE USED TO LIVE WHERE WE AIN'T NO MORE,  
WE'VE MOVED WHERE WE NEVER WAS BEFORE.  
YOU KNOW WHERE WE WAS, BUT NOT WHERE WE IS,  
SO HERE'S THE NEW ADDRESS WHERE 'TIS.

Contributed by Lawrence and Evelyn Staten when notifying us of their move.  
If you are changing locations, PLEASE fill this out and send it to the Corresponding  
cretary. We won't want to lose any of you in the big mail shuffle.  
Send information to:

Lorna R. Lebold  
Corresponding Secretary  
The Numismatic Association of Southern California  
P.O. Box 5173  
Buena Park, CA 90622

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Please complete this and mail your new address back to us.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## NASC MYSTERY PERSONALITY

### Can You Solve This Mystery?

Any member who can guess who I am will have his or her name printed in the Quarterly. Please send your answer to the Editor as soon as possible.



My life began in Pennsylvania.



My father was a collector!



I ride horses!



I am definitely officer material!

*Dolls are  
nice but I  
collect  
paper money!*

*I am an Orange  
County resident.  
Who  
Am  
I?*





## WALTER T. SNYDER MEMORIAL FUND

In 1979 the *Walter T. Snyder Memorial Fund* for Juniors was established to provide revenue for the junior programs. It is the interest from these donations that is available for the juniors.

How to use these funds is suggested by the Junior Chairman or any interested person. If approved by the board, it will be implemented.

To date \$925.00 has been donated by the following people:

Nona G. Moore

Jonathan Hefferlin

Lester Merkin

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Fontana United Numismatists – In memory of Helen Donlon

Downey Numismatists

Nona G. Moore – In memory of Bill Lonn

Nona G. Moore – In memory of George Price

Nona G. Moore – In memory of L.L. Brown

Dr. & Mrs. George E. Moore – In memory of A. Flint Jr.

Dr. & Mrs. George E. Moore, Jr. – In memory of Robert L. Clarke

These contributions will insure funds for the Junior programs and a living memorial to those who have left us. If anyone would like to donate to this fund, they may send donations to: N.A.S.C. c/o Richard Lebold, Treasurer

P.O. Box 5173

Buena Park, CA 90622

## GEORGE BENNETT MEMORIAL LITERARY AWARD

To honor the memory of our eighth president, George Bennett, the NASC has established *The George Bennett Memorial Literary Award*. This award will be bestowed on that NASC member who writes the best original article on Ancient Greek, Roman or Byzantine coins. The article must have been published in the NASC Quarterly during the year preceding the presentation of the award (no reprints allowed).

Selection of the winner, as well as arranging for the trophy and its engraving, shall be the responsibility of the Awards Committee. That committee shall also present the trophy at the annual convention banquet. The trophy will be designed in such a manner that it will be kept in the winner's permanent possession. The recipient will be eligible to enter another article in competition after a period of three years.

Anyone who wishes may make a donation to the fund. Please make the check payable to NASC and send it to: Richard Lebold, Treasurer

Box 5173

Buena Park, CA 90622

Several have already made donations to the fund:

Ruth Bennett

Murray Singer

Thomas & Jeanne Wood

Harold & Leonora Donald

Julian M. Leidman



# THE MILLION DOLLAR DISPLAY

by Virginia M. Hall, SM-118

The twelve day *million dollar haul* from coast-to coast was a complex of logistics. A caravan was designed for maximum security around the two tractor-trailers carrying the silver cargo. Outriding passenger cars in front and back carried state police, armed guards, and private detectives.



On the way to Philadelphia for the \$1,000,000 pickup, one of the two tractor-trailer rigs paused for a formal portrait.

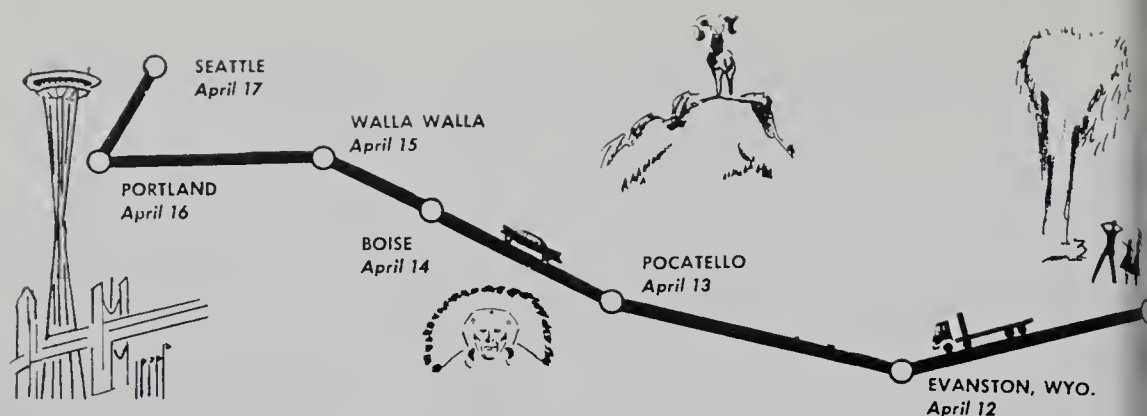
The silver dollar is a large part of Americana. I would like to give you an interesting behind-the-scenes look at the unique 1,000,000 Silver Dollar Display that was featured at the Seattle World's Fair in 1962.

Do you have the slightest notion of what is involved in handling one million silver dollars? At the Philadelphia Mint, counting by machine, it took one man 18 days. Their total weight is approximately 60,000 lbs. or 30 tons, depending on the wear of the coins. The \$30,000 interest for the six months it was tied up on exhibit at the Fair was staggering. This was high finance, and it required numerous government and banking officials, as well as many private business concerns to make this educational exhibit possible.

Far from the days when silver dollars (or *cartwheels* as they were called because of their size) changed hands almost too easily. At the point of a roadside saloon's pistol, or over a whiskey-stained gaming table of the Lost Creek Saloon, *cartwheels* paved the way to the West. They were there when the immigrants sliced through the prairies laying railroad tracks. Silver dollars were the monthly reward for stringing humming telegraph wires over towering mountains. Not too oddly, they had nightly fun in the silver and gold mining towns of Nevada and Colorado.

To put one million of these genuine American antiques on public view, the Seattle World's Fair officials, in October of 1961, called in three noted Walla Walla numismatists (Barnard Tomlinson, Vernon Bosley, and Lawrence McBride), and turned the project over to them. They formed the Northwest Historical Medals, Inc., and in addition, they were given the exclusive contract to design and distribute the nine dollar souvenir World's Fair Medallions (each commemorating a fair highlight such as the Space Needle, Monorail, \$1,000,000 Display, etc.).

Under the concentration to get the medallions ready for the April 21st Fair opening, the \$1,000,000 display was left to the last. Not until January, 1962 did the three coin collectors begin prospecting for one million dollars.



It was only by chance that Mr. Tomlinson saw a building advertisement in a magazine by the Behlen Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Nebraska. He sent an inquiry to the President, Mr. Walter D. Behlen, that read something like this: "Your steel building looks like it could hold a million silver dollars. Do you want to furnish the building and the million dollars?"

The startling proposition had a certain appeal to Mr. Behlen. He talked it over with his brothers, Gilbert and Herbert, and his father Fred, all fellow company officers. The Behlen family had guided their steel fabricating firm, in just a few short years, to become one of Nebraska's leading manufacturers. The answer came back: Affirmative.

Columbus, Nebraska, with a population around 13,000, located 85 miles west of Omaha, was plunged into the expectant nervous tension of Hollywood. The Behlen factory became harried and skitterish like any producer's office. Executives were dispatched to Seattle. Phone calls were placed with the Treasury Department.

Questions were raised on the propriety of such a display. It might be interpreted as frivolous or commercial. Columbus banker and Nebraska State Senator, J. O. Peck, hurriedly telephoned U. S. Senator Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska requesting that he point out to Treasury officials the educational value of such a coin exhibit. Senator Curtis won the support of Miss Eva B. Adams, Director of the Mint at the time, and arrangements were made for the Treasury Department to sell the Behlen Manufacturing Company one million silver dollars.

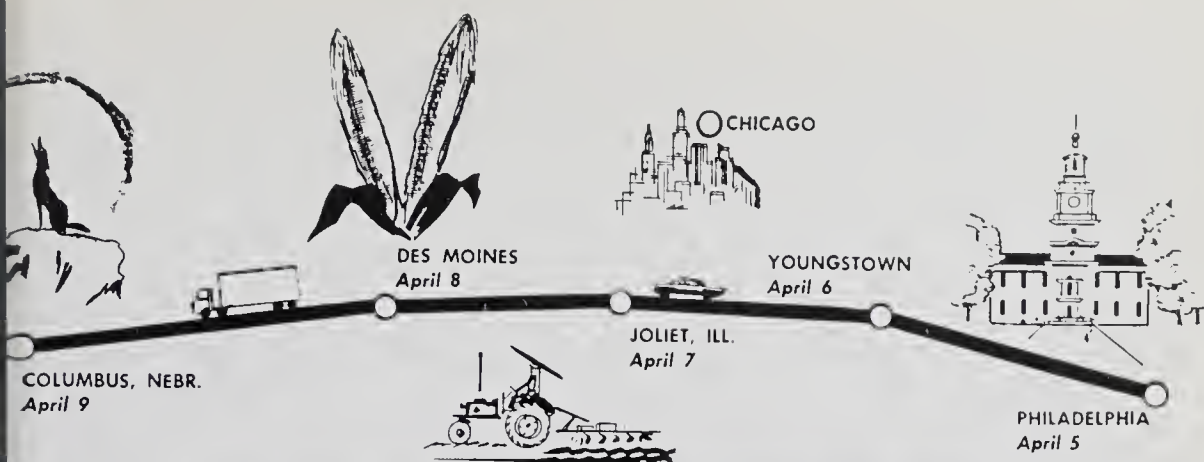
Behlen designers labored around the clock creating a Century 21 steel building with their unique deep-corrugated panel system to house the exhibit.

Plans were laid to pick up the money at the Philadelphia Mint rather than in Denver. The cross-country trip would help publicize the Seattle Fair, and towns along the way would get a preview.

First came the selection of the vehicles to haul the costly 30-ton cargo. The Behlen Transportation Manager recommended use of two tractor-trailer units. They had to be big and rugged for the 3,290 miles ahead. Miles varying from high speed turnpike driving to low gear mountainous hairpin curves. And the tractor-trailers had to deliver. Breakdowns could be costly - \$1,000,000!

Transportation of the dollars over the country was to have been by the Behlen truck until International Harvester and the Chevrolet Division of General Motors heard about the project. Chevrolet won the competition and supplied two red tractors to pull the money vans and as many station wagons of the same color as necessary to carry the guards and other personnel. The Cadillac Division also supplied two red convertibles and Trailmobile provided two of their largest vans to carry the dollars and serve as traveling billboards.





WESTWARD HO! Here Comes One Million Silver Dollars!

Protection during the transporting of the coins from Philadelphia to Seattle posed a different set of problems. Silver dollars could be melted down into silver bars, raising the theft and thus netting the would-be thieves a tidy sum. The Brink's robbery in Boston might have given some petty crooks grandiose ideas so the possibility of hijackers had to be carefully weighed. The Pinkerton Agency was placed in charge of working out the security strategy, and the far-from-routine insurance assignment was turned over to The Hartford Insurance Group. Six men were detailed by Pinkerton to travel with the money constantly. Five of the guards were actually U.S. Air Force Security Officers who were permitted to hire out, for additional experience, to other organizations for temporary guard duty. In addition, Pinkerton offices near the nightly stops supplied extra local protection. All state and city police along the route were alerted in advance and promised their fullest cooperation.

The Hartford Group headquarters in Hartford, Connecticut, put their many years of experience to work analyzing all the possible hazards. The cost of such an unusual assignment was determined by numerous conditions, the number of armed guards, the proximity of the general public to the money at any one time, etc.



The insurance office considered that the 180 cubic feet of dollars would be placed in four heavy plate, steel strong boxes, and welded shut. This was in case a trailer should overturn, loose silver dollars would not be strewn over the landscape. The Behlen production staff made four heavy gauge boxes of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " steel, 4' wide x 7' long x 3' deep. Each would hold 250,000 silver dollars or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons. Plans called for two such steel chests to be placed in each trailer, bolted tightly to the floor above each trailer axle.



Squeezing the big van into the confines of the Mint driveway from a typically narrow downtown Philadelphia street was a tricky task.

The loading took three hours, after which the boxes were welded shut right there on the spot. Several thousand dollars were placed in a small express box, locked and chained to one of the larger boxes. This cache was to be used as expense money on the cross country trip. Enough silver dollars were purchased in Seattle to complete the full million.

The Caravan departed Philadelphia on April 5, 1962 and entered Seattle 12 days later. A changing of the guard was effected at each state line as a new contingent of state troopers took over that segment of the escort.

In order to allow people along the route to share in this extraordinary display, two holes approximately a foot square, were cut in the wall of each van and covered with heavy plate glass. The windows coincided with perforated areas in the side of one of the heavy steel boxes in each van. This made it possible to see the actual money from outside the trailer. Small compartments directly behind the windows were filled with \$200,000 uncirculated 1922 Peace Dollars to give a bright new appearance. The \$800,000 balance, \$1,000 to a sack, was just run-of-the-mill old dollars. The older coins were to prove the most valuable numismatically.

Arriving in Seattle, the next concern was the display container. For maximum effect a wire mesh ring was used — the same material manufactured at that time for corn cribs. To check the ability of the open mesh to contain the dollars, a quantity of round washers

used, the approximate size of the dollars. The container worked just fine. . . for washers. When the actual dollars were poured in, the problems began. A lower level between the metal surfaces caused the dollars to slip through the mesh. Before, many hours were spent carefully fitting dollars into the mesh to stop the leakage. Fortunately, the problem was solved and the display effect was achieved. An enclosure of plate glass was mounted in place with a glass top for final presentation.



A bushel or two of silver dollars spilled out of their Behlen corn crib enclosure when the mesh was removed. A plate glass enclosure was then set in place.

During the six months the \$1,000,000 was on exhibit, Hartford Insurance and Barton maintained an ever-alert interest in the display. To expand the protection and to guard against the chance of human carelessness, a ring of *electric eyes* provided an invisible safeguard the coins. Any object, human or otherwise, penetrating the *wall* would immediately set off an alarm that would be a signal to seal all exit gates from the grounds.

The Behlen steel building containing the money was almost a strongbox in itself. It was the very same Behlen panel system that withstood an A-bomb blast in the Civil Defense Tests of May, 1955 at Yucca Flats, Nevada.

What happened to the \$1,000,000 display after the fair closed? Some 20,000 of the dollars were purchased by fairgoers as souvenirs. They could have their picture taken with the dollars and later receive the photograph and one of the dollars from the display.

The dollars were packed in sacks, containing 1,000 each with mint seals showing they were sacked and sealed. During the years 1910 to 1914 they were offered at \$1,500 per bag. Collectors bought 400 bags in the hopes they might receive some old and valuable coins. The remaining dollars were checked, counted, and sold back to the Federal Reserve Banks.





Housed in a Behlen stressed-skin building, the company's Million Silver Dollar Display was the most popular exhibit at the 1962 Seattle World's Fair. By actual count, it attracted 4¼ million visitors throughout the fair, at a rate up to more than 40,000 per day. The publicity value of the Behlen Million-Dollar Haul and World's Fair display was almost beyond estimation. At its conclusion, Walt found that the company had cleared a profit of \$15,000 on the entire project!

The building was disassembled and returned to the plant in Columbus, Nebraska. After a considerable period of time, it was sold to one of the Behlen dealers.

More than 4.25 million persons passed through the Behlen building during the months of the fair. Actual Pinkerton count was approximately 40,000 passing directly through the Behlen exhibit every day. This total was a larger number than passed through any other display at the Seattle World's Fair.

The Million Dollar Display was an attraction for young and old alike. It was an educational exhibit that everyone could understand and appreciate.

The next time you handle a silver dollar, ask yourself, *Did this ol' cartwheel go to the Fair?*

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Northwest Historical Medals, Inc.

One million silver dollars stacked would reach 8,800 ft. into the sky. Compare this to the Space Needle (600 ft.), the Eiffel Tower (984 ft.), Empire State Building (1,250 ft.). Also, one mile is 5,280 ft.

Edge to edge, one million silver dollars would extend 23 miles.



# Proposed U.S. Type List (continued from last issue) by Austin Ryer, Jr. NLG

- 3 1875-91 Obv: As on Rd11  
Rev: As on Rd11  
Wt: As Rd12  
Note: 1867-78 Two reverse hubs are used. On one the ribbon has pointed ends and on the other the ribbon has split ends. A die sinkers whim, I believe.

- 4 1892-16 Obv: Liberty head RT, LIBERTY on headband. USA around border.

Rev: AA

Wt: AA

- 5 1916-45 Obv: Winged Liberty with LIBERTY around upper border. IGWT in SL beneath chin.

Rev: Fasces and branch vertical along center. USA around upper border. ONE DIME around lower border, EPU in SL lower RT side.

Wt: AA

- 1946-64 Obv: F.D. Roosevelt LT facing LIBERTY. IGWT in SL lower LT side.

Rev: Torch vertical at center with Laurel sprig LT and Oak sprig RT. USA at upper border and ONE DIME at lower border. EPU across all.

Wt: AA

- 1965- Obv: AA

Rev: AA

Wt: 35.03 Gr of 100% Cu core with 75% Cu and 25% Ni cladding.

## TWENTY CENTS

- 1875-76 Obv: Liberty seated on a rock LT. shield held by RT hand with scroll bearing LIBERTY. Cap on pole held in LT hand.

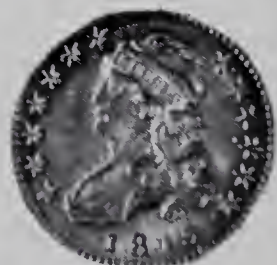
Rev: Alert eagle over TWENTY CENTS. USA around upper border.

Wt: 77.16 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu



## TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

- Rq1 1796 Obv: Draped Bust RT. LIBERTY at top border. 15\* spaced 8\* LT and 7\* RT.  
Rev: Small eagle circled by Wr. USA around border.  
Wt: 104 Gr of 89+% Ag and 11-% Cu
- Rq2 1804-07 Obv: Redesigned draped bust, LIBERTY at top border. 13\* at sides 7\* LT and 6\* RT.  
Rev: Heraldic eagle holding banner in mouth with EPU thereon. 25 LT and C. RT of eagles tail. USA around border.  
Wt: AA
- Rq3 1815-28 Obv: Capped Bust of Liberty LT. LIBERTY on cap. 13\*, 7\* LT and 6\* RT.  
Rev: Redesigned eagle with shield on breast. EPU on ribbon over head of eagle. USA around upper border. 25 LT and C. RT of eagles tail.  
Wt: AA, but Dia reduced and plan thicker.
- Rq4 1831-36 Obv: Smaller redesigned Head. 13\* around border 7\* LT and 6\* RT.  
Rev: Eagle redesigned. Motto omitted.  
Wt: AA but Dia again Reduced and plan thickened.
- Rq5 1837-38 Obv: AA  
Rev: AA  
Wt: 103.125 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu
- Rq6 1838-40 Obv: Liberty seated LT on a rock holding shield in RT hand. Scroll crosses shield bearing LIBERTY. Cap on pole in LT hand. 13\* around upper border spaced 7\* LT and 6\* RT.  
Rev: Redesigned eagle with USA around upper border and QUAR DOL at lower border.  
Wt: AA
- Rq7 1840-53 Obv: AA except rock is smaller and drapery is added below LT elbow.

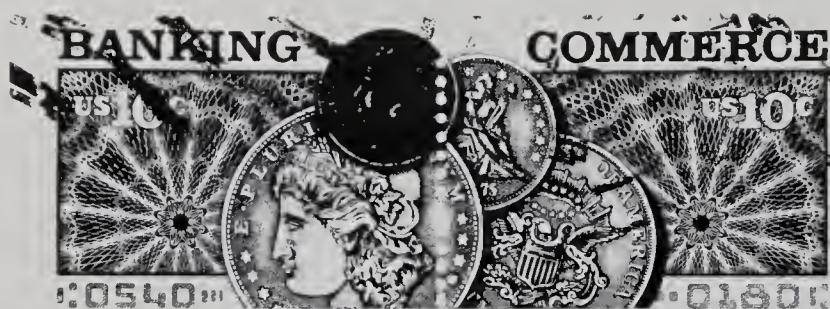


- Rev: AA  
Wt: AA
- 8 1853 Obv: AA except arrows added at side of date.  
Rev: AA except rays from upper portion of eagle.  
Wt: 96 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu.
- 9 1854-55 Obv: AA  
Rev: AA except rays removed.  
Wt: AA
- 10 1956-65 Obv: Same as Rq7  
Rev: Same as Rq7  
Wt: Same as Rq8
- 11 1866-73 Obv: AA  
Rev: AA except ribbon added above eagle with IGWT.  
Wt: AA
- 12 1873-74 Obv: AA except arrows again added to sides of date.  
Rev: AA  
Wt: 96.45 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu
- 13 1875-91 Obv: Same as Rq11  
Rev: Same as Rq11  
Wt: Same as Rq12
- 14 1892-1916 Obv: Liberty head RT with LIBERTY on headband. IGWT at upper border. 13\* split 7\* LT and 6\* RT.  
Rev: Spread eagle, shield on breast, grasping arrows LT claw and olive branch RT claw. Ribbon in beak with EPU thereon. USA around upper border and QUARTER DOLLAR around bottom.  
Wt: AA  
Note: There are two reverse types which differ only in the placement of the wing tip in relation to lettering and may be included as Rq14A if desired.
- 5 1916-17 Obv: Half draped figure of Liberty with shield in LT hand and olive sprig in extended RT hand. LIBERTY divided either side of head. IGWT divided either side of hips. 13\* arranged vertically 7\* LT and 6\* RT. Date raised on foot



(to be continued)





## BOOK RATE

by  
**Austin Ryer, Jr.,**  
**NLG**

I am a book collector and specialize in numismatic books on U.S. coins. I love books but not all of them. As the title to this article suggests, I will try to point out the good and the bad in the books I review. I will review only the books I have in hand and that I have read from cover to cover and in some books that is quite a chore. All opinions expressed are my own and do not represent the opinions of NASC. I will try to "grade" the book in several categories with a 10 being the highest and 0 being the lowest. I will try to review a new book, one that is still being sold at issue price, and an out-of-print book in each article. The review of the out-of-print books should be helpful to people who want information available only in those books.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Barfield, Rodney and Strawn, Keith. *THE BECHTLERS AND THEIR COINAGE, NORTH CAROLINA MINT MASTERS OF PIONEER GOLD*, North Carolina Museum of History, Raleigh, NC, 1980.

This book is crammed full of information about the Bechtlers and their mint. Included in the history, this book presents information about the first discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1799 and the story of the early miners. The important Bechtlers are also profiled and their contributions to the mint detailed. The book also has pictures of other Bechtler endeavors such as guns made and spirit levels with their name stamped thereon. The history is very detailed and obviously very well researched. The second half of the book is a catalogue of their coins with pictures of dies, presses and, of course, coins. The descriptions of these coins are very detailed and gives average weights, fineness, etc.

In my opinion, the book is written in a very stiff style and is not as easy to read as it might be. The subject matter is most interesting, but the book is very easy to put down and forget. It is a shame. The photographs, information and the detailed listing of the coins are all very good. Even though it is not easy to read, the book is worth having, reading and keeping for your library, especially if you are lucky enough to be able to collect pioneer gold.

I rate the book as follows: Readability 3; Information contained 8; Value as a reference book 5; Overall 5. I think that I should explain again that I rate books very harshly and the ratings are based on how well the book provides information for ALL numismatists and not for a small group with narrow interests. I do recommend this book for everyone who has any interest in early history of the U.S. or pioneer gold.

Newcomb, Howard r.; *UNITED STATES COPPER CENTS 1816-1857*. Numismatic Review, New York, NY, 1944.

This is a strange book to review as it is a little like trying to review a dictionary. There is almost no straight reading at all. The entire book is a series of descriptions of large cent varieties. The book is slightly difficult to use at first, but is fine once you get used to it. As far as I know, it is the only work that covers this subject as completely. It is a must

any large cent collector. The book has long been out of print and now sells in the \$100 range for the 1844 edition, but, luckily for collectors, there are several reprints available and one of them is rather recent.

This book holds several very interesting features for me as a book collector. The book is printed in a facsimile of the author's own handwriting. We should all be able to write like that! When the book was published, there were several varieties of the book. There was some confusion among book collectors as to what those versions were and the quantity of each. Your author asked several book dealers about this matter and was given several answers. He then went to the source, Stack's, and was furnished with the following information. There are four varieties of this book, and they were all published in 1944. (1) 5 copies thick paper, interleaved and bound in thick red leather, (2) 75 copies special paper but not quite as thick as number 1 and bound in thick red leather, (3) 50 copies standard paper and bound in thin red leather, and (4) the standard edition regular paper and bound in red cloth. The above information is courtesy of Mr. Herman Stack and is as he remembers it told to him by his father. The standard edition quantities are generally accepted to be 750. The author has been able to round up three of the four editions, but number 1 still has eluded him. I wonder why?

I rate the book as follows: READABILITY – not applicable since no one I know reads a totally descriptive catalogue but if this is your thing, you will find it relatively easy to read; INFORMATION – 9; VALUE AS A REFERENCE BOOK – 8, this is due to the fact that it is of value only to cent collectors; OVERALL – 8. This book is a must for all cent collectors and, of course, the same applies to numismatic book collectors.

**U-MIS-TAKES**

**by FRANK WASK**

# MINT PAC-MAN



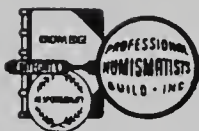


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HUNTINGTON BEACH — 92647, Book Sale, Box 2335, Les and Sue Fox's 1982 *Fight Inflation with Silver Dollars*, Retail \$9.50, Special \$4.50 postpaid. Limited quantity.

WESTMINSTER — 92683 Austin Ryer, Jr. Numismatist, Box 921, *Buying Indians and Lincolns*, no damage, good and better. Need 1931 S Cents — pay \$25 and up. Bust 50¢ - \$20 and up. Early U.S. coins needed - send for fast payment.



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# CALENDAR

## SC ACTIVITIES

September 27, 1982	NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, LA
September 12, 1982	NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, LA
September 5, 1982	NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, LA
January 27-29, 1983	NASC Convention, Ambassador Hotel, LA

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

September 9-11, 1982	Errorama 82 – California Numismatic Error Collectors of America Airport-Marriott Hotel Los Angeles, California
September 25, 1982	21st Annual All-Day Collectible Show California Exonumist Society Holiday Inn – Riverside Fwy. (91) & Harbor Blvd. Fullerton, California
September 31 & August 1, 1982	24th Annual Coin Show Santa Barbara Coin Club Earl Warren Showgrounds U.S. 101 at Las Positas Road Santa Barbara, California
August 5-8, 1982	SINCON XII – Airport Park Hotel Society for International Numismatics Inglewood, California
August 16-22, 1982	91st Anniversary Convention American Numismatic Association Sheraton-Boston Hotel Boston, Massachusetts
September 19, 1982	22nd Annual Coin Show Ventura County Coin Club Holiday Inn Ventura, California
September 23-25, 1982	Los Angeles Coin Convention Hilton Hotel Los Angeles, California
September 23-26, 1982	N.C.N.A. 21st Anniversary Coin Show Jack Tar Hotel San Francisco, California
September 22-24, 1982	California State Numismatic Association 71st Annual Convention and Coin Show Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel 1015 West Ball Road Anaheim, California

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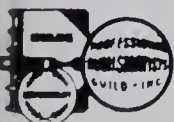
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# NEW N.A.S.C. PROGRAMS

## SPEAKERS LIST

KATZMAN, Harold (714) 984-9698

1. COLOMBIA, THE GEM OF THE (SPACE) OCEAN – Slide show on the history of the space shuttle Colombia, including actual slides of the take-off and landing. Slides will also include all medals, PNC's, stamps, etc. which have come out to commemorate this flight. (about 30 minutes)

Developing other topics.

McINNIS, J.H. (213) 838-5051 bus.

P.O. Box 1765, Santa Monica 90406

1. THE TRAIN – Numismatic souvenirs and a hundred years of history. A brief glimpse of Colorado, past and present.

OSTROMECKI, Walter A. (213) 342-6304

P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City 91412

1. THOSE INCREDIBLE \$2's – A history of cancelled \$2's and varieties from the notes; Re-issue of 1976 to date.
2. FIRST LADIES OF THE U.S. – A historical look at the memorabilia – autographs, letters, exonomia of those since 1797 (framed displays are used in talk).
3. WOMEN IN THE TREASURY (1933 to date) – A look at the women who have been appointed as Mint Director, Treasurer, Mint Superintendents, etc. A study of their numismatic collectibles.
4. COLLECTING SIGNED BANK CHECKS – A numismatic sideline.
5. COLLECTING AUTOGRAPHED CURRENCY – The story of the Secretary of the Treasury, from Hamilton through Regan. (Looking at the last 14 men especially.)

All talks about 30 - 35 minutes. No gratuity or honorarium.

SCOTT, Bob (714) 848-5544

16502 Beach Blvd., Huntington Beach 92648

Some new topics available.

## VISUAL SLIDE LIST

No. 42 SHIPS AND BOATS ON MODERN COINS

No. 43 MORGAN DOLLAR VARIETIES

No. 45 HARD TIMES TOKENS. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SYMBOLISM

No. 46 ART ON PAPER MONEY

No. 47 AMERICAN GAME COUNTERS OR SPIEL MARKEN

No. 48 MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES

## SLIDE SETS

No. 50 THE BI-CENTENNIAL PROGRAM COINS AND CURRENCY OF EARLY AMERICA

No. 51 COUNTERFEIT DETECTION  
KEY CENTS AND NICKELS

No. 52 COUNTERFEIT DETECTION



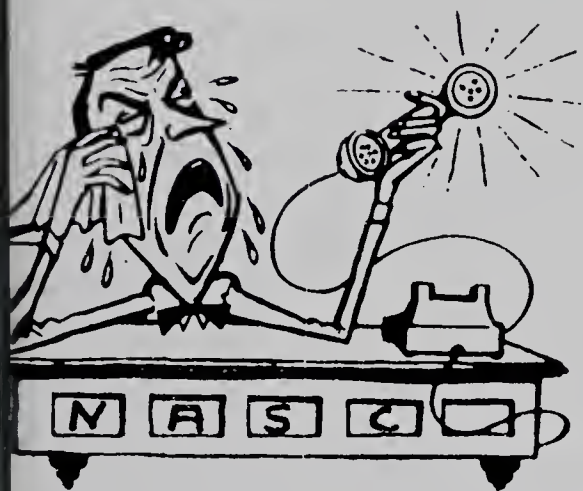
## DIMES THROUGH SILVER DOLLARS

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- . 57 THE OLD MINT IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM THE BEGINNING THROUGH THE RESTORATION
- . 59 TREASURY NOTES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

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***LAST ISSUE — WE MADE  
AN ERROR IN THE  
CLUB DIRECTORY  
PLEASE FORGIVE US!***

## ANA 1983 MIDWINTER CONVENTION

Can Tucson, Arizona match or better the weather next February 24-27 that Colorado Springs had for the recent midwinter ANA Convention at The Broadmoor?

Birt, General Chairman for the 1983 event, says yes, loud and clear.

To all dealers who wish to apply for bourse tables at the fifth midwinter convention in February, this is notice that applications must be received no later than May 10, 1982. For an application form, write early in April to ANA Bourse, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

The bourse and exhibits will be housed in the spacious Tucson Community Center in downtown Tucson. The adjacent Tucson/Marriott Hotel will house certain convention activities as well as persons attending. The Santa Rita Hotel two blocks away has a bit higher rate. Special room rates for either hotel are available to those who request reservations on a special card available from ANA headquarters.

Thirty-five hundred attended the 1982 midwinter convention and proclaimed it among the very most enjoyable conventions — summer or winter — the ANA has ever had. General Chairman Hal Birt and the Tucson Coin Club members are working to make the 1983 even better. Hal can be contacted at 4325 East Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85711.

# **CLUB REPORT**

## **by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald**

### **NEW MEETING TIMES AND PLACES**

Fontana United Numismatists — South Tamarind Elementary School  
“Cafetorium”  
8561 Tamarind Ave. – Fontana  
2nd Friday – 7:30 p.m.

### **HAVE YOU HEARD?**

I.N.S. Officers — “Go West, Young Man.” And West they came! Mel Wacks (editor), Dave Gotlieb (vice president) and Irwin Stoff (president) of the Israel Numismatic Society of the San Fernando Valley are **all** past presidents of the I.N.S. from Long Island. Welcome to California!

Riverside Coin Club — In participating in National Coin Week, the Riverside Coin Club set up displays during the month of April in the lobby of the Great Western Savings and Loan Company.

Mike Carlin — Junior Mike Carlin of the Whittier Coin Club recently talked to Boy Scout Troop 919 and showed them two cases of his coins.

Youngest Reporter? — Perhaps the youngest writer of a Club Bulletin might be 8 year old Stanley Marshall. This young numismatist wrote a report about the junior forum in the March issue of the “Proof Sheet”, the Whittier Coin Club bulletin.

“Did Your Know?” — From the Whittier Bulletin – Did you know our first president, George Washington, has been pictured on more than 260 different postage stamps? He even appeared once on a Confederate States stamp.

Gold Coin Drawing — At the March board meeting, the N.A.S.C. voted to again sponsor a gold coin drawing in order to assist member clubs finance their activities. Ray Reinoehl will direct this year’s program and he expects to have tickets ready by the June 27th board meeting.

San Fernando Valley Coin & Collectibles Club — Sorry to report that this club disbanded as of March 24, 1892.

### **COIN SHOWS**

San Bernardino County Coin Club — This club reports a very successful coin show held on January 10th. Over 950 people attended. One of the highlights was the raffle of a large roll of aluminum nickels with an incorrect date (more error coins). The general chairman was the N.A.S.C.’s President Elect, Al Hall.

Verdugo Hills — This club reports their one day annual show was a success even with the tremendous rain that came down all day. The People’s Choice exhibit awards were won by Bob Thompson, Jerry Rochelo and John Nichols.

California Exonumist Society — At their meeting in San Francisco during the recent California State Numismatic Association’s Convention, the speaker was president O.L. Wallis. He spoke on “The Frasers – A Pair of Numismatic Sculptors.” Mr. Wallis illustrated his presentation with slides. As president, he opened the meeting. But really, Mr. Wallis, the moderator (Ruth Phillips) should get to say something!

Downey Numismatists — For the first time in many years, the Downey Numismatists voted not to hold a coin show this year. Citing difficulties in finding a suitable place in which to hold a show and vowing to participate in the N.A.S.C.’s gold drawing, the Downey club stated that a show may be scheduled next year.



N.A. — The recent 70th California State Numismatic Association semi-annual convention and coin show held in San Francisco was a fine show with one of the largest attendances in many years. Past N.A.S.C. president William O. Wisslead (Fraser's Buffalo Nickel and its varieties) and Donald Kagin (The Romance of the Oneers) were featured at the Friday evening educational forum. Several organizations met on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and the Saturday evening banquet presided over by Bryan Burke was enjoyed by all present. The Club Report editor had a great time talking to the supervisor of the San Francisco Assay Office (U.S. Mint) about the new commemorative half dollar and the Olympic coin program.

## HONOR OF

Bromberg — This Whittier area numismatist won the Tracy-Murphey Memorial Award presented by the Whittier Coin Club to a deserving member who has achieved distinction in numismatic work, dedication and interest. Congratulations, mate.

Beth L. Wisslead — The San Bernardino County Coin Club held their annual banquet on January 16th hosted by Barbara Burke. The 1982 winner of the top award was the club's first lady, President Elizabeth L. Wisslead. Our special congratulations to this deserving person and we look forward to her N.A.S.C. George Washington banquet.

## IDEA BANK

The "IDEA BANK" is a place where ideas will be collected, stored and made available to any interested club members. "Ideas" may be withdrawn as needed or you may deposit some of your ideas. Send them to P.O. Box 4144, San Bernardino, CA 91723.



Is there a different kind of program? — Use a "Theme" meeting once a year. Select a country, national park or an exposition and obtain slides about the place or event. Include coin exhibits (or medals) related to the country, park or exposition and focus the meeting to the chosen topic. (For example, decorations, refreshments and/or games might be related to the theme. This idea comes from the San Bernardino County Coin Club.

Special Presentation to Speakers — The Downey Numismatists presents their speakers with a special packet that includes five crisp \$2 bills. The bills come in a special cover containing a memo slip with the speaker's name and date of appearance. The cover has "Something Tear-ably New from the Downey Numismatists." The packet was designed by Fred Yansch.

May we suggest that a safe deposit box may be a good place to keep your valuable

## NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

- AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—Meets at National and State Conventions to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1518, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.
- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB**—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 227 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LA**—Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S & L, Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 1330 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.
- BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 555 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 153, Bakersfield, CA 93302.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Wm. Collins, 3322 W. Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90008.
- BOYLE HEIGHTS JR. STAMP & COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Sat., 12:30 p.m., Hollenbeck Park, 415 S. St. Louis St., L.A.; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33132, Los Angeles, CA 90033.
- CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS** — Meets 3rd Sunday of each numbered month, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., at various member's homes; Mail Address, 5 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail address, Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhart, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.
- CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOC.**—Meets 2nd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Eroc Hall, 1345 Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Virginia Dennis, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.
- CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Room 168, Church & Lab. Bldg., cor. Wilson & San Pasqual Sts., Pasadena; Mail Address, Jet Prop. Lab., 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91103.
- COLLECTORS OF NUMISMATIC ERRORS (CONE)** — Meets annually at ANA; Mail Address, Box 100, Deadwood, SD 57732.
- COLLECTORS OF THE REALM** — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.
- CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., The Oaks Community Center, The Oaks Mall, Thousand Oaks; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1694, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.
- COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)**—Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brande, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.
- COVINA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., The Recreation Hall, Covina Park, 34 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 2011 Atlin St., Duarte, CA 91010.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Mem. Bldg., Senior Citizens Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, P.O. Box 18, Culver City, CA 90230.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.
- ECHO PARK COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 F Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 6072, Glendale, CA 91205.
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS**—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., S. Tamarind Elementary School "Cafetorium", 8561 Tamarind Ave., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.



**MOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Albert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

**GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12680 Euclid (1 block N. of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

**GLENDALE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

**CIENDELA HEIGHTS COIN & STAMP CLUB** — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m., Rowland Elementary School Cafeteria, 2036 S. Fullerton Rd., Rowland Heights; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5398, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

**HEMET NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Crocker Bank Community Room, 1460 E. Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

**LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB OF LA** — Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room, 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3845, Van Nuys, CA 91407.

**LOS ANGELES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LA** — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 122 N. Detroit, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

**LOS ANGELES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY**—Meets 2nd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Union Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

**LOS ANGELES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY**—Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Prudential Savings Bldg., 1300 E. Valley Blvd., Alhambra; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1341, Upland, CA 91876.

**LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 2 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

**MANHATTAN COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Fed. S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, Ca 90250

**SEA BEACH COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 9, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, c/o Ed Dolan, 13081 Oak Hills Dr., #223, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

**LOCKHEED REC. (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank, CA 91504.

**LONG BEACH COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring St. & Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, 1550 Northwood, 271-B, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

**LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Fed. S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 122 N. Detroit St., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

**MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB**—Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Service Ctr. Club House, 440 S. McPherrin, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

**NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB**—Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Progressive S&L, 12175 Ventura Blvd., Studio City; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** — Meets annually in September, Jack Har Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

**NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 1260 Overland Ave., No. 20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

**NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS OF AMERICA**—Meets annually during ANA Convention; Mail Address, Box 589, Artesa, NM 88210.

**SAN ANGE COAST COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Albert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

**SAN ANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

**SAN DIEGO RIVERA COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Sq., Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

- POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.
- REDLANDS COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Community Room, Provident Bank, 125 E. Citrus Ave., Redlands; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.
- RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Great Western S&L, 3509 Centre Ave., Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.
- ROBERT F. KENNEDY COIN CLUB**—Meets each Thurs. during school term, 4010 E. Ramboz Dr., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Edward Rico, Jr., 1458 N. Miller Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90063.
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Blue Room, Convention Center, 2nd & "E" Sts., San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.
- SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings, Colorado at Oak Knoll, Pasadena; Mail Address, P.O. Box 37C, Pasadena, CA 91104.
- SANTA ANA COIN CLUB**—Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Santa Ana; Mail Address, Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92791.
- SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, Hitchcock Ave. and State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- SHAMROCK COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal Savings, 1700 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 4545 Kingswell, Los Angeles, CA 90027.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m., Mercury Savings and Loan, 2920 South Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.
- SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB**—Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.
- SUN CITY COIN CLUB**—Meets 3rd Tues., (exc. July, Aug. & Dec.), 1:00 p.m., South Town Hall Women's Club Room, Sun City; Mail Address, Box 122, Sun City, CA 92381.
- TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB**—Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East F Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.
- TORRANCE COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Tues., 8:00 p.m., El Nido Park, 18301 Kingsdale Ave., Torrance; Mail Address, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.
- TRW COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:00 p.m., Wed., 12 Noon, #1 Space Park, R2/207, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, #1 Space Park, R5/2030, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.
- UPLAND COIN CLUB**—Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., 123 East G Street, Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.
- VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.
- VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 235 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.
- WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB**—Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 790 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.
- WHITTIER COIN CLUB**—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:00 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott Ave., Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Rd., Whittier, CA 90604.

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